Gazette of the United States.

A NATIONAL PAPER, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 106, of Vol. III.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1792. [Whole No. 314.]

SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

AN ACT to compensate the Corporation of Truſtees of the Public Grammar-School and Academy of Wilmington in the State of Delaware, for the occupation of, and damages done to the ſaid School, during the late war.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That as an indemnification to the corporation of Truſtees of the public grammar-ſchool and academy of Wilmington in the State of Delaware, for the uſe and occupation of the ſaid ſchool, and the damages done to the ſame by the troops of the United States, during the late war, there be granted to the ſaid corporation of Truſtees, a reaſonable compenſation, payable out of any unappropriated money in the Treaſury of the United States, which compenſation ſhall be aſcertained by the accounting officers of the Treaſury.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED APRIL THE THIRTEENTH, 1792.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

AN ACT for apportioning Repreſentatives among the ſeveral States, according to the firſt enumeration.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That from and after the third day of March one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three, the Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall be compoſed of members elected agreeably to a ratio of one member for every thirty-three thouſand perſons in each State, computed according to the rule preſcribed by the Conſtitution; that is to ſay: Within the State of New-Hampſhire, four: within the State of Maſſachuſetts, fourteen; within the State of Vermont, two; within the State of Rhode-Iſland, two; within the State of Connecticut, ſeven; within the State of New-York, ten; within the State of New-Jerſey, five; within the State of Pennſylvania, thirteen; within the State of Delaware, one; within the State of Maryland, eight; within the State of Virginia, nineteen; within the State of Kentucky, two; within the State of North-Carolina, ten; within the State of South-Carolina, ſix; and within the State of Georgia, two members.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*
JOHN ADAMS. *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED APRIL THE FOURTEENTH, 1792.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

AN ACT authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain Lands to the Ohio Company of Aſſociates.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That a certain contract expreſſed in an indenture executed on the twenty-ſeventh day of October, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, between the then board of treaſury for the United States of America, of the one part, and Manaſſeh Cutler, and Winthrop Sargent, as agents for the directors of the Ohio Company of Aſſociates, of the other part, ſo far as the ſame reſpects the following deſcribed tract of land; that is to ſay: Beginning at a ſtation where the weſtern boundary line of the ſeventh range of townſhips, laid out by the authority of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, interſects the river Ohio; thence extending along that river ſouth-weſterly to a place where the weſtern boundary line the fifteenth range of townſhips, when laid out agreeably to the land ordinance, paſſed the twentieth day of May, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, would touch the ſaid river; thence running northerly on the ſaid weſtern bounds of the ſaid fifteenth range of townſhips, 'till a line drawn due eaſt to the weſtern boundary line of the ſaid ſeventh range of townſhips, will comprehend, with the other lines of this tract, ſeven hundred and fifty thouſand acres of land, beſides the ſeveral lots and parcels of land in the ſaid contract reſerved or appropriated to particular purpoſes; thence running eaſt to the weſtern boundary line of the ſaid ſeventh range of townſhips, and thence along the ſaid line to the place of beginning," be and the ſame is hereby confirmed: And that the Preſident of the United States be and he hereby is authorized and empowered to iſſue letters patent in the name and under the ſeal of the United States, thereby granting and conveying to Rufus Putnam, Manaſſeh Cutler, Robert Oliver, and Griffin Green, and to their heirs and aſſigns, in fee ſimple, the ſaid deſcribed tract of land, with the reſervations in the ſaid indenture expreſſed, in truſt for the perſons compoſing the ſaid Ohio company of aſſociates, according to their ſeveral rights and intereſts, and for their heirs and aſſigns, as tenants in common.

And be it further enacted, That the Preſident be and he hereby is further authorized and empowered, by letters patent as aforeſaid, to grant and convey to the ſaid Rufus Putnam, Manaſſeh Cutler, Robert Oliver, and Griffin Green, and to their heirs and aſſigns, in truſt, for the uſes above expreſſed, one other tract of two hundred and fourteen thouſand, two hundred and eighty-five acres of land. Provided, That the ſaid Rufus Putnam, Manaſſeh Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, or either of them, ſhall deliver to the Secretary of the Treaſury within ſix months, warrants which iſſued for army bounty-rights ſufficient for that purpoſe, according to the proviſion of a reſolve of Congreſs of the twenty-third day of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven.

And be it further enacted, That the Preſident be, and he hereby is further authorized and empowered by letters-patent as aforeſaid, to grant and convey to the ſaid Rufus Putnam, Manaſſeh Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, and to their heirs and aſſigns, in fee ſimple, in truſt for the uſes above expreſſed, a farther quantity of one hundred thouſand acres of land. Provided always nevertheleſs, That the ſaid grant of one hundred thouſand acres ſhall be made on the expreſs condition of becoming void, for ſuch part thereof, as the ſaid company ſhall not have, within five years from the paſſing of this act, conveyed in fee ſimple, as a bounty and free of expenſe, in tracts of one hundred acres, to each male perſon, not leſs than eighteen years of age, being an actual ſettler at the time of ſuch conveyance.

And be it further enacted, That the ſaid quantities of two hundred and fourteen thouſand, two hundred and eighty-five acres, and of one hundred thouſand acres, ſhall be located within the limits of the tract of one million, five hundred thouſand acres of land, deſcribed in the indenture aforeſaid, and adjoining to the tract of land deſcribed in the firſt ſection of this act, and in ſuch form as the Preſident in the letters-patent, ſhall preſcribe for that purpoſe.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, APRIL THE TWENTY-FIRST, 1792.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

PARIS, January 13.

Of the plot for the aſſaſſination of the King, all the authentic intelligence we are yet in poſſeſſion of, amounts to this:—"At a ſecret ſitting of the Jacobine club in the Rue Saint Honore, Monſ. Carva, a great leader of that party, and the conductor of a republican or rather regicide paper, formally propoſed to the meeting to dethrone and ſet aſide the whole family of the Bourbons, and to ſettle the crown upon the Duke of York—this, ſaid Monſ. Carva, is abſolutely neceſſary for us if we are determined to be free; with a new dynaſty we may ſtipulate for the principles which unite us, and the firſt public functionary muſt defend them with force and with ſincerity if he will defend the throne which is reared upon their baſe. Theſe are the only means to regenerate the face of the empire, every other meaſure is contrary to the ſyſtem of liberty; which governs all our politics."

LONDON, February 24.

It is hoped that the failure of one of our firſt houſes in the city for near 800,000l. will ſtop the career of ſpeculation in articles neceſſary for the ſupport of ſome of our principal manufactures, whereby the community at large have been greatly injured: as the bulk of theſe monopolies will now be thrown in the market, the prices will naturally decline, and it is to be wiſhed by every friend to the commercial and manufacturing intereſts of this country, that the dangerous ſpirit of enormous ſpeculations and monopolies may ſubſide.

A Miniſter who will come forward, as Mr. Pitt did, and ſtate, that in conſequence of the revenue exceeding the expenditure he was enabled to repeal certain taxes which affected the poor, ſpeaks a plain unſophiſticated language, which is eaſily underſtood, and eaſily felt.

Sunday died Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. Rear Admiral of the White, Commander in Chief of Plymouth, and member for Rocheſter.

Trial by Jury is now eſtabliſhed in Paris, and will be ſo in the reſt of the kingdom, as faſt as the neceſſary arrangements can be made.

The Emperor has iſſued a moſt ſingular order with reſpect to the preſs. All papers which, like the Court Gazettes, give a mere hiſtorical narrative of the events in France, are allowed. Political and legal diſquiſitions on the ſubject of the French Revolution are alſo permitted, *provided they conſiſt of three volumes, and be not written in the vulgar tongue.* Ponder ye manufacturers of folios and quartos, on the important truth, that the number of your volumes is held to be the beſt ſecurity againſt their being read.

In the Statiſtical account of a pariſh in Shetland, there lives one John Williamſon, who from his variety of talents goes by the name of *Johnny Notions*, he being a tailor, a joiner, a clock and watch mender, a blackſmith and phyſician. His ſucceſs in inoculation is moſt remarkable—formerly the ſmall-pox carried off a fifth part of the inhabitants; now hardly any ſuffer by the diſorder. Unaſſiſted by education, and unfettered by the rules of art, he has inoculated many thouſands, without loſing a ſingle patient. In place of procuring freſh matter, as is the common practice, he keeps it for years dried in ſpoke, and put under ground, which from experience he finds leſſens its virulence, and renders it milder to the patient. He uſes no lancet, but gently raiſes the ſkin with a knife of his own making, ſo that no blood follows. A bit of cabbage leaf is uſed as a plaſter to heal the wound. There is no inſtance of it ever miſgiving, nor is there any previous preparation uſed.

The Weſt-India merchants have voted a preſent of 500l. to Captain Bligh, of his Majeſty's navy, as a compliment for ſervices rendered while on the Weſt-India ſtation.

They have alſo voted a preſent of a handſome ſword, value 200l. to Captain Samuel Hood, of the navy, for ſaving, at the hazard of his own life, while on the Weſt-India ſtation, the lives of three ſeamen, who were floating at the mercy of the waves, on a raft of timber. The captain himſelf left his ſhip in a very high ſea attended only by his Coxſwain, after an ineffectual remonſtrance with the whole crew (none of whom dared venture) and with the greateſt danger and difficulty picked the poor fellows up, and brought them on board.

SWEDISH DIET, GESTE, Jan. 31.

On the 27th inſt. the Diet of the kingdom was opened by his Majeſty in perſon. The four orders were united in the grand Hall.—By the ſpeech which his Majeſty pronounced, he traced, in the rapid and flowery ſtyle ſo peculiarly his own, the weak and diſtracted ſtate in which he found the kingdom on his coming to the throne; the prompt and complete ſucceſs with which he regenerated it; the happineſs which the Swedes enjoyed under his reign for many years; the inquietude, the diviſions, the ſpirit of party, which at length troubled its welfare; the meaſures that he took to repair the evil; the glorious end of the foreign war, connected with theſe domeſtic troubles; the diſtreſſing ſituation of the finances, which was the reſult of all this; and, in fine, for here came forth the object, the neceſſity that there was for reſtoring them, and for maintaining the credit of the ſtate. This was, in truth, the motive and end of the convocation; whether it will preciſely conclude as he wiſhed, time muſt determine.

Already ſome indications of hoſtility to the King have appeared. In ſpite of the injunction to all the civil and military officers, the firſt order did not fail to be very numerous. There were 118 members of the firſt order, 110 of the ſecond, 187 of the third, or of plain gentlemen. There were warm debates on the choice of a Secretary of the Diet; the plurality was in favor of the Sieur de Sogerſtrom. The Sieur Wallin, a Burgo-maſter of Stockholm, was elected orator or preſident of the order of bourgeois. But the point on which they have manifeſted a ſpirit of oppoſition, is in eſtabliſhing a reviſion of accounts, which was not done according to the recommendation of the monarch. His majeſty wrote in a tone very energetic on the ſubject, but they were equally firm, and would not accept of the plan offered for this important object.

PHILADELPHIA.

Many individuals in every part of the United States, are intereſted in the following—being a ſection of an act of the Legiſlature of Virginia, paſſed the 27th of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, intitled, "An act to amend the act, intitled, *An act to remedy abuſes in the manner of ſelling lands for the payment of public taxes.*"

And be it further enacted, That in caſe the tax on any tract of land within this Commonwealth ſhall not be paid for the ſpace of three years, the right to ſuch lands ſhall be loſt, forfeited and veſted in the Commonwealth, and it ſhall be lawful for any perſon to acquire a title to any land ſo forfeited, in the manner preſcribed for acquiring titles to waſte and unappropriated lands within this Commonwealth, on the Eaſtern waters, by an act, intitled "An act to diſpoſe of the waſte and unappropriated lands in the Commonwealth of Virginia, on the Eaſtern waters."

PITTSBURGH, April 21.

Saturday laſt ſailed from this place, with a detachment of men to protect the ſettlement at Galliopolis, Lieutenant Demler of the 2d United States regiment.

Thurſday laſt arrived here from Fort Franklin, Lieut. Jeffers of the 1ſt United States regiment, with a party of Seneca Indians, to ſcout on our frontiers with the ſpies & 6 months levies.

We are happy to contradict, in part, the paragraph under the Pittſburgh head, in our laſt, giving an account of the murder of 20 perſons by the Indians, as from well authenticated accounts it appears, that only one woman and Mr. Edgar were killed.

We are enabled to inform our readers from good authority that Capt. Paul, who is ſtationed on the ſouth-weſt frontier of Waſhington county, Pennſylvania, has erected a very ſtrong block-houſe on the Dunkard branch of Whelen creek, a little above Mr. Ryerſon's mills, from whence he makes almoſt daily excurſions over the neighbouring grounds; by his vigilance, and the co-operation of his ſubaltern officers, who have nearly completed two other block houſes, one on his left, the other on his right, each at a few miles diſtance, it is expected he will completely thwart the deſigns of any ſmall parties of the ſavages that may approach that part of our frontier.

Beſides thoſe Indians which carried off and ſcalped the two boys mentioned in our laſt, there are evident ſigns of ſeveral ſmall parties having prowled along the ſouth-weſt frontier of Waſhington and Ohio counties, particularly on Whelen, weſt of the Pennſylvania boundary.

Friday the 13th inſt. arrived here the Weſtern Experiment, Capt. Nicholſon. She is bound to New-Orleans, from thence with a cargo to Philadelphia; was built about thirty miles up the Monongahela, burthen about 60 tons, and draws eight feet water. This is the firſt veſſel conſtructed on this branch of the Ohio intended to navigate the ocean.

NEWARK, April 26.

At a Meeting of the Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing uſeful Manufactures, held at Pawles Hook, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, on Friday, the twentieth day of April, 1792.

The committee appointed to examine and report to the board, the ſtate of the funds of the ſociety, report as follows:

That the ſum of 50,000 dollars appropriated by their board at their meeting in January laſt for the purpoſe of procuring the neceſſary articles from Europe, has been remitted, and the ſeveral articles ordered may be expected to arrive in the months of June and July.

That the ſum of 5000 dollars has been appropriated for the pay of workmen and for other contingent expences of the ſociety and is nearly expended. And the ſaid committee further report, that they have examined the different perſons employed in preparing the machinery for the ſociety, and report that the ſeveral branches are in great forwardneſs, ſome of which are ready to be put up as ſoon as the neceſſary buildings are prepared.

That the ſum of 10,000 dollars, which the board appropriated for procuring workmen and materials under the direction of the Governor, has been paid him for that purpoſe, and that he has given aſſurances that the ſociety may reſt ſatisfied in the ſecurity as well as the faithful application of this fund.

That the ſum of ſixty-three thouſand dollars has been inveſted in the deferred ſtock of the United States, which ſtock is entered in the name of the ſociety in the books of John Cochran, Commiſſioner of loans in the ſtate of New-York.

That the reſidue of the monies received on the firſt payments ſtill remain in the banks where they were originally depoſited.

Ordered that the foregoing report be publiſhed.

A true extract from the minutes.

ELISHA BOUDINOT, *Secr. P. T.*

We hear that a ſpecial meeting of the Directors is called to meet at Newark on Tueſday the 15th day of May next, for fixing upon the permanent ſeat of the ſaid factory.

NEW-YORK, April 27.

In conſequence of the riſe of ſtocks and a check to failures, our proſpects now begin to brighten up, and by the prevalence of a ſpirit of mutual accommodation there can be no doubt of a ſpeedy return of confidence and credit, and that buſineſs will re-aſſume its natural courſe on a more permanent baſis.

We learn from Philadelphia, that Robert Morris, Eſq. has engaged a perſon who has had the principal lead in conducting the canals lately finiſhed in England, and who is highly recommended for his knowledge in this line. This gentleman is now on his paſſage to America, and daily expected. After exploring and determining on the immediate operations in Pennſylvania, which will employ him two or three weeks, he is then to come to this city for the ſame purpoſe.

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

FRIDAY, MARCH 9.

The Houſe took into conſideration the report of the committee of the whole on the petition of Catharine Greene.

THE report being read—a memorial of Henry Hill was preſented by Mr. Fitzſimons, praying that no law may be paſſed in the caſe which may operate to the injury of the petitioner in reſpect to an aſſignment made to him of a certain demand againſt the United States, by one of the partners of Banks and Co. Mr. F. recapitulated the general objections which had been before urged againſt the indemnification, and concluded by a motion in which it was propoſed that the buſineſs ſhould be put into a train of legal inveſtigation.

Mr. Baldwin after ſome remarks highly favorable to General Greene's character, obſerved, that a legal proceſs in this caſe did not appear to offer thoſe accommodations which a ſubject of this kind ſeemed to call for.

He then entered into a general conſideration of the ſubject, in the courſe of which he obſerved, that certain bold and ſtriking traits diſtinguiſhed the conduct of General Greene during the late war—he acted as a ſoldier, a politician, a legiſlator, a commiſſary, a quarter maſter and a General, in ſhort like a man who was conducting a revolution on the ſucceſs of which his own life depended and the liberties of his country, perhaps of mankind. He then adverted to the evidence which has been adduced to ſhew that no partnerſhip exiſted between General Greene and Banks, and that the engagements he entered into were on a public account. He ſaid the characters of thoſe who had ſolemnly teſtified on this occaſion were ſuch as to baniſh every trace of ſuſpicion from his mind. He concluded by obſerving that if ever a claim on the juſtice and humanity of a country exiſted the preſent was ſuch a claim.

Mr. Steele ſaid he hoped the report would not be agreed to. He ſaid the ſubject appeared now to be involved in more complexity than it at firſt appeared to be attended with.

In all appropriations of money the ſubject ought to be well conſidered; but what have the gentlemen who report the reſolutions done? Inſtead of producing that evidence which would paſs in any court of juſtice, they have adduced General Greene's character, virtues, ſervices, &c. of theſe he had as juſt an opinion as any one, but he thought they were not altogether pertinent to the occaſion.

He hoped a further inveſtigation would be made; and that if the report was not rejected, the buſineſs would be put in a different train—various and contradictory ſtatements have taken place in the courſe of the diſcuſſion in 6 weeks—theſe things were at leaſt very extraordinary—ſome things are now admitted which were before denied. As the advocates of the report have founded their arguments on the character of General Greene, he thought it his duty to bring forward ſome circumſtances, which, though they do not impeach his character as a ſoldier and a brave man—yet they ſhow his want of ſincerity and conſiſtency. He then adverted to the letters which he wrote, abuſing the people ſouth of the Potowmac, at the very time he was experiencing their munificence and liberality. Theſe things he ſaid he mentioned not to injure his reputation, but to ſhew that full credit ought not to be given to his ſubſequent aſſertions and declarations. He obſerved that the ſubject had not been ſo fully inveſtigated, nor had ſuch evidence been adduced as would juſtify an appropriation of the ſum of 60,000 dollars. He then took notice of thoſe documents which appeared to favor the idea that General Greene was connected with Banks and Co. this buſineſs he thought had not been placed in the moſt ſatisfactory point of light—a more thorough inveſtigation ought to take place, and in order to this he ſaid the buſineſs had better be poſtponed to the next ſeſſion.

Mr. Clark was oppoſed to agreeing to the report—he offered ſeveral objections ariſing from the obſcurity which invelope the tranſactions.

Mr. Hillhouſe ſtated ſundry reaſons why he ſhould vote againſt the report—and then the Houſe adjourned without deciding the queſtion.

MONDAY, MARCH 26.

The bill for eſtabliſhing a mint was read the third time—on the queſtion, ſhall the bill paſs?

Mr. Clark ſaid he hoped the bill would be rejected—he conſidered the plan as too extenſive and expenſive—that there was no neceſſity for it—all that is wanted at preſent is a coinage of ſmall change; and for this purpoſe he had no idea that it wat neceſſary to incur an expence of 30,000 dollars per annum. He could conceive of no immediate advantage to reſult from the eſtabliſhment but that of encreaſing the miniſterial phalanx which he conceived was alrerdy ſufficiently ſtrong.

Mr. Niles ſpoke againſt the bill—he ſaw no advantage that would reſult from it, but an expence and loſs; he enlarged on the want of policy and economy in contemplating a recoinage of the foreign coins now in circulation.

Mr. Gerry moved that the bill ſhould be recommitted for the purpoſe of reſtoring a clauſe which had been ſtruck out, and that was the one which provided for the Preſidents' Head being on the coin—he ſhould move for an amendment by ſtriking out the words "for the time being," as he would wiſh to leave it in the power of the legiſlature at a future period to withhold this mark of public honor from an unworthy character ſhould ſuch an one ever fill the Chair of the firſt magiſtrate—with reſpect to the preſent Chief Officer of this government he conceived that there could be no poſſible objection to doing him this honor, for in that light he conſidered it; it was not probable nor perhaps poſſible that any other character that would ever appear on the ſtage would ſo completely merit this mark of diſtinction.

Mr. Sedgwick ſaid he hoped the bill would not be recommitted merely for the purpoſe mentioned. He had objected to the decapitation of the Preſident by ſtriking his head from the coin, but he truſted the clauſe would yet be reſtored without the formality of a recommitment.

Mr. Page ſaid he had intended to move for a recommitment, but not for the purpoſe hinted at by the gentleman who made the motion; his object would have been to recommit generally—he then ſtated ſeveral objections to the bill, particularly the expence contemplated. He added ſome remarks in anſwer to Mr. Gerry's obſervations.

The motion for recommitting was negatived by a great majority.

The bill was then paſſed ayes 32—noes 22.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28.

A meſſage from the Senate, was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, notifying their rejection of the bill for reducing the rates of poſtage on newſpapers;—and their concurrence in the amendment propoſed by the Houſe to *their* amendment to the bill raiſing additional ſupplies.

A report of a ſelect committee on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury on the ſubject of Marine Hoſpitals, was read and laid on the table.

Purſuant to the order of the day, the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the bill concerning the duties on ſpirits diſtilled within the United States.

The whole day was ſpent in debate, after which, the committee roſe and reported the bill with ſundry amendments. Adjourned.

MONDAY, APRIL 30.

Reports from the Secretary of the Treaſury on ſundry petitions, were read and laid on the table.

In committee of the whole on the bill relative to the compenſations of certain officers employed in the collection of the duties of impoſt and tonnage. Mr. Boudinot in the Chair.

The committee after diſcuſſing the bill roſe and reported it, with amendments—which were read and agreed to by the Houſe—the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Bourne of the committee on enrolled bills reported the following bills as truly enrolled, viz. an act providing more effectually for the national defence by eſtabliſhing an uniform militia throughout the United States,

An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, ſuppreſs inſurrections and repel invaſions—and an act for raiſing a further ſum of money for the protection of the frontiers and for other purpoſes therein mentioned. The Speaker then ſigned the abovementioned acts.

The amendments reported by the committee of the whole to the bill concerning the duties on ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, were taken into conſideration by the Houſe—a motion to agree to the duty of 8 cents on ſpirits diſtilled from articles, the growth of the United States, occaſioned a lengthy debate—8 cents were finally diſagreed to, and 7 cents inſerted, the Houſe proceeded through the diſcuſſion of the whole of the amendments—ſome were adopted as reported, others amended and others rejected—the whole were again laid on the table.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, MAY 1.

On motion of Mr. Williamſon, it was reſolved that the ſeveral committees who have not reported, be directed to report on Thurſay next.

The bill relative to the compenſations of certain officers

employed in the collection of the duties of impoſt and tonnage, was taken into conſideration.

Mr. White propoſed an additional ſection to the following purport:

That whenever a collector ſhall die, the commiſſions to which he would have been entitled, on the duties bonded by him, and unpaid at the time of his deceaſe, ſhall be equally divided between the legal repreſentative of ſuch collector and his ſucceſſor in office.—This being agreed to, the bill was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

In committee of the whole on the bill authorizing the remiſſion of certain duties. Mr. Bourne in the chair.

The proviſions of this bill are for the remiſſion of the duties on wines loſt from the cargo of the ſhip Brothers, wrecked on her voyage from New-York to Philadelphia, and certain goods loſt on board a ſhip wrecked near Plymouth, Maſſachuſetts.—The bill was reported without amendment—the vouchers relative to the buſineſs being read, the bill was ordered to be engroſſed.

Mr. Boudinot moved that the reſolution for a joint committee to wait on the Preſident, to requeſt that he would appoint a day of public humiliation and prayer, &c. was taken into conſideration—the Houſe being equally divided on the queſtion for taking it up, it was determined in the affirmative by the Speaker.

The queſtion then was for agreeiug to the reſolution—Mr. Livermore objected to it; he doubted the conſtitutionality and propriety of it.

The queſtion being put, it was carried in the affirmative—22 to 21—and a committee of three appointed.

The bill entitled, an act for the relief of perſons impriſoned for debt, was taken into conſideration—Some further amendments were agreed to, and the bill paſſed.

The bill concerning ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, was further diſcuſſed—the debate was renewed—ſeveral propoſitions of amendment were offered, ſome agreed to, others rejected—and the bill ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

A meſſage from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the Houſe that they have concurred in the bill for altering the time of the next annual meeting of Congreſs.

A bill to authoriſe the remiſſion of certain duties, was read the third time and paſſed.

In committee of the whole, on the bill confirming an award of certain referees between the United States and certain perſons, contractors for ſupplying the army of the United States with proviſions, during the late war—Mr. W. Smith in the chair.

The committee reported the bill with one amendment, which was to ſtrike out the words "award or," in the firſt ſection—This amendment was agreed to by the Houſe, and the bill ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

The report of the ſelect committee, to whom the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury on the memorials of the Loan-Officers of Rhode-Iſland and New-Hampſhire was referred, was taken into conſideration by the committee of the whole—This report was in favor of the memorialiſts, and contained ſeveral reſolutions purſuant thereto—Some amendments were agreed to; the committee then roſe and reported progreſs.

Adjourned.

STOCKBRIDGE, April 17.

The following ſcheme exhibits the different number of white males, above and under 16 years of age—alſo the different number of free white Males and Females, in each of the United States, agreeable to the late enumeration of the inhabitants.

	Number of males above ſixteen years old more than under.	Number of males under ſixteen years old more than above.	Number of males more than females.	Number of females more than males.
Vermont,	107		4258	
New-Hampſhire,	1235		777	
Maſſachuſetts,	8164			7840
Maine,		354	2262	
Rhode-Iſland,	220			834
Connecticut,	6120			2562
New-York,	5578		9502	
New-Jerſey,	3835		3410	
Pennſylvania,	3840		11373	
Delaware,		360	1542	
Maryland,	4576		5859	
Virginia,		5199	12025	
Kentucky,		1903	3289	
North-Carolina,		7518	6784	
South-Carolina,		2146	6418	
Georgia,		941	1408	

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A LAW is the will of the community collected and expreſſed by the repreſentatives. Yet as every law is to be enforced, it implies, that the will of ſome perſons is croſſed, and made to bend to the will or law of the whole ſociety. It is always eaſy for ſuch perſons to cry out TYRANNY, ARBITRARY POWER—WE HAVE ESCAPED BRITISH DOMINATION, AND BEHOLD WE HAVE ONE SPRINGING UP IN THE MIDST OF US THAT INSISTS ON BEING OBEYED. The proper remedy againſt the evil tendency of ſuch intemperate appeals to the paſſions of the people, is to remind them that the law is their will, that when the law is reſiſted, they are inſulted and diſobeyed, that government is their authority depoſited in the hands of their ſervants, and that the dominion of the people exerciſed by a government of their free choice, however compared to Britiſh power, and denominated arbitrary by audacious ſcribblers, is the moſt durable, uſeful and complete liberty that can be enjoyed by men.

As the will of ſome is controuled by every law, it happens alſo that the intereſt and advantage of others is promoted by it. It is eaſy in this caſe, to hold up to the envy of ſome, and to the anger of many theſe advantages, and to accuſe the government of partiality. It would be little to the praiſe of a law to ſay, that no perſon is the better for it, and yet if any perſon is benefited, the newspapers tell us that all others are ſufferers. This is the caſe of the funding law, and the complaints againſt Congreſs bear this impreſſion. It is no bad compliment to the government to bring againſt it accuſations in this ſtyle only. The reproach of a bad government, and the ordinary complaint againſt its proceedings is, the oppreſſion of the people by law. Congreſs is not accuſed of oppreſſing any order of men, for every order of men is thriving, and induſtry in general is promoted by the protection of the laws of the nation. The charge is, that Congreſs has raiſed the value of the debt by the funding law, and this is called partial and unjuſt. Was there ever ſuch a charge! The debt was due, and common juſtice required the payment. But ſuppoſe that Congreſs had ſtruck the certificates dead at once, by refuſing to fund or provide for them. Would ſuch a meaſure have been deemed by the preſent race of fault-finders juſt, impartial, and republican. Theſe very men would have ſung in a louder note—Congreſs is bound to protect the rights of property, yet it has violated them. The burden ſhould be common, yet the whole loſs is thrown upon the few certificate holders. This unjuſt, tyrannical, partial, cruel oppreſſion eſtabliſhes Congreſs as a deſpot with an abſolute controul over property—not by equal taxes and equal laws, but by arbitrary decrees, as baſe, as cruel, as ſubverſive of order, of confidence, of liberty, as thoſe which iſſue from the Divan of Conſtantinople. What anſwer could Congreſs have made to theſe juſt reproaches! Happily they liſtened to theſe reaſons at the time of paſſing the law, and the world will not be ſo much impoſed upon, as to believe that they have paſſed an unjuſt partial law, becauſe they have reſpected the rights of property and the dictates of common juſtice. Every friend of his country will join in the wiſh that Congreſs may never deſerve the praiſe of thoſe who now cenſure it, by conforming its meaſures to their deſtructive principles.

Philadelphia, May 2.

Yeſterday and the day before the Indian Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations took their departure from this city.

Propoſals, we hear, have been made for caſh, or the debt to be redeemed therewith, from 12/ to 12/2, for the whole amount of the 936,000 dollars, which Pennſylvania had to ſell, in order to redeem the State debts thereof. This, at this particular juncture, is a proof of the good credit of the public, notwithſtanding late embarraſſments.

A gentleman of high reputation declared in his place in Congreſs, in a late debate, that the Bank of the United States, of which he is a director, had not ſuffered and were not likely to ſuffer any loſs by the late fall in the price of ſtocks. This is a very ſatisfactory proof that the Bank is adminiſtered on very ſafe and ſolid principles.

On Saturday laſt ſailed for London the ſhip William Penn, Capt. Joſiah, in which went the following paſſengers:

Phineas Bond, Eſquire, His Britannic Majeſty's Conſul for the ſtates of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware and Maryland.

Dr. Segur, Mrs. Segur, Mr. Ebenezer Breed, and four French Gentlemen and a Lady.

The jewels worn by the Ducheſs of York, on the Queen of England's birth night, are eſtimated at 40,000l. value.

Forty-two new carriages were launched on the above occaſion.

By the lateſt accounts it appears that the French emigrants have taken their departure from Coblentz, and are rendezvouſing at Ettenheim, in the Biſhopric of Straſburgh.

On Saturday laſt, the 21ſt of April inſtant, the cauſe of Collet, verſus Collet, was argued in the Circuit Court of the United States, for this diſtrict, before the Judges Wilſon, Blair, and Peters. It came before the court on a bill filed on the equity ſide, and a plea to the juriſdiction. The bill ſtated the complainant to be "a ſubject of his Britannic Majeſty, and that the reſpondent was a citizen of Pennſylvania." The plea averred the complainant to be "a citizen of Pennſylvania." This plea, if true, deprived the court of its juriſdiction, as the courts of the United States, have no right to take cognizance of controverſies between the citizens of the SAME STATE, unleſs in ſome particular and excepted caſes.

In order to prove the point alledged by the reſpondent, he offered in evidence a certificate dated the 30th of April, 1790, granted by the then Mayor of Philadelphia, declaring that the complainant had, on that day taken before him the oath of allegiance to the ſtate of Pennſylvania, agreeably to an act of aſſembly, bearing date the 13th March, 1789.

To combat this evidence, the complainant ſhewed that he was a native of the Iſle of Man, parcel of the dominions of the Britiſh crown, and contended that the naturalization granted to him by the authority of Pennſylvania, was abſolutely null and void; for that by the 8th ſection of the firſt article of the Conſtitution of the United States, they have power "to make uniform laws for the naturalization of foreigners;" and by their act bearing date the 26th of March, 1790, had actually exerciſed this authority.

The queſtion turned entirely upon the point, whether the power given by the conſtitution to the legiſlature of the United States was excluſive of, or concurrent with, the authority of the individual ſtates? For if it was excluſive, then the individual ſtates had no right to legiſlate on the ſubject of "naturalization," and whatever had been done by the ſtate of Pennſylvania, was abſolutely null and void.

It was argued at large by Mr. Randolph, Attorney-General of the United States, and Mr. Sergeant, in ſupport of the bill, and Mr. Levy in ſupport of the exception.

Their honors the Judges, after conſultation with each other, declared their opinion, That the power given to the United States was meant as a guard againſt the narrow regulations that might at any future time be adopted by the individual ſtates, to check the admiſſion of aliens, not as a ſecurity againſt too eaſy an introduction of them; that this purpoſe might well be effected without inhibiting the right to the individual ſtates; that of courſe the naturalization granted under the authority of Pennſylvania, conferred the right of citizenſhip, and that the complainant's bill muſt be diſmiſſed.

By far the greateſt part of the oppoſers of the new conſtitution have ſeen that their fears were groundleſs, and to their great honor as citizens have cheerfully acquieſced in the adminiſtration of the government. It would be ſtrange if ſome few whoſe paſſions were inflamed by the diſpute ſhould not be found as implacable as ever. The newſpapers ſhew that the attack on the government is renewed with more ſolemnity and addreſs than it was begun. Without pretending to ſay that theſe enemies of the government are in the wrong, it is enough for a political enquirer to diſcern by their writings, that they are enemies. Accordingly they mix cenſures upon the frame of the government, with their invectives againſt men and meaſures. The people and theſe writers have very different views; the former wiſh to have the conſtitution well adminiſtered, the latter to make the reſentment of the public the means of its deſtruction. That the writers entertain theſe views cannot be proved beyond contradiction; for who can ſee into the hearts of men?—But the complaints of theſe reformers go far beyond the change of men and meaſures, and they do not ſcruple to ſay that the frame of government itſelf is defective and unſafe, Indeed, if the government is half as bad as they deſcribe it, they have ſome excuſe for attempting to ſubvert it.

The firſt ſtep towards pulling tyranny down is to make the multitude hate it. For as many, can overpower a few, a patriot can be certain of beating the tyrant as ſoon as he can combine the force of the many againſt him; accordingly, it has been conſidered as worthy and laudable to inveigh againſt deſpotiſm. But when the people ſet up government with their own hands, it is abſurd to attempt uniting the people againſt government; why therefore ſome men ſhould preach about republicaniſm, when they attempt to write down a republican government, it is not eaſy to ſay. Perhaps they remember it was once popular to attack a foreign government, and they have not yet learned to conform their ideas to the nature of the government they are ſo happy as to live under. Otherwiſe they would not ſneer at the duty—for being a promiſe it is a duty, of thoſe who buoy up the government which the people have freely choſen.

Do perſons uſually try to make others hate what they love themſelves? No; writers who draw ſuch vile pictures of the government, do not draw from the life, but their own diſordered imaginations. They rave about monſters, becauſe they are out of their wits, but the ſober public cannot find them.

"The deſire of public notice infatuates the mind of ſome to that degree, that they prefer the cenſure and univerſal reprehenſion of mankind to being paſſed over in ſilence. The idea of not being noticed is to them worſe than non-exiſtence, and they would chooſe that their names ſhould be bandied about by all claſſes of people, branded with infamy and diſgrace, rather than remain in oblivion.

"As the deſire of diſtinction is univerſal, when one attempts to force his way to it, others grow jealous, and take pleaſure in pulling him down, that they may raiſe their own upon the ruins of their neighbour's character.

"Feeble indeed would be the guards of virtue, ſlender the fences that policy might erect againſt tranſgreſſion, did not man feel a dread of that Being from whoſe eye not a ſpot in the univerſe lies concealed, and who is a witneſs to every thought and deed of his creatures. A belief in his ſuperintending providence—that he is the detector of the heart, and the puniſher of hidden wickedneſs, alone creates the ſanctity of an oath, fixes the baſis of virtue, and preſerves inviolate the laws of juſtice. In all the CASUAL modifications of political life, religion is the ſoul of duty—it forms the intrepid ſoldier, the conſcientious legiſlator, the faithful magiſtrate, and the upright judge; it is the great baſis of civil government and of ſociety. The ſubtle and unprincipled MACHIAVEL himſelf pays this compliment to the ancient Romans; "THEIR RELIGION, ſays he, PRODUCED GOOD LAWS, AND GOOD LAWS THEIR GOOD FORTUNE."

A late London paper ſays,—"Our continental diſpatches received laſt night, of authority unqueſtionable, ſpeak decidedly of a ſerious and immediate attempt to effect a Counter-Revolution in France."—It is added, that the King of Pruſſia, having refuſed giving audience to Monſ. Segur, the French Ambaſſador, he had left Berlin abruptly.

Laſt Monday week arrived at New-York, the ſloop Maryann, Capt. Sage, of Middletown, in 15 days from Port-au-Prince; who adviſes, that three days previous to his leaving that place, about 600 troops, with a number of the inhabitants, made a ſally on the revolted negroes, by whom they were repulſed, with great ſlaughter—that the inhabitants of Port-au-Prince, were in the greateſt conſternation, expecting every moment a general attack on the town.

The Truſtees of the Univerſity of Pennſylvania, have lately organized that inſtitution, agreeably to the act of Union, by the appointment of the following gentlemen to fill the different Profeſſorſhips.

John Ewing, D. D. Provoſt, and profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy.

John Andrews, D. D. Vice Provoſt, and profeſſor of moral Philoſophy, Œconomics, and Politics.

James Davidſon, A. M. Profeſſor of the Latin and Greek Languages.

Robert Patterſon, A. M. Profeſſor of Mathematics.

William Rogers, D. D. Profeſſor of Engliſh and the Belles Lettres.

Henry Helmuth, D. D. Profeſſor of the German and Oriental Languages.

William Shippen, M. D. Profeſſor of Anatomy, Surgery, and Midwifery.

Adam Kuhn, M. D. Profeſſor of the practice of Phyſic.

Benjamin Ruſh, M. D. Profeſſor of the Inſtitutes and Clinical Medicine.

James Hutchinſon, M. D. Profeſſor of Chemiſtry.

Samuel Powel Griffitts, M. D. Profeſſor of Materia Medica.

Caſper Wiſtar, M. D. Adjunct Profeſſor of Anatomy, Surgery, and Midwifery.

Benjamin Smith Barton, M. D. Profeſſor of Natural Hiſtory and Botany.

James Wilſon, L. L. D. Profeſſor of Law.

In the liſt publiſhed in our laſt of the young gentlemen who graduated in the Univerſity of Pennſylvania the 18th ult. the name of BURD WILSON, of Philadelphia, ought to have been inſerted.

Married, CHARLES GODFRIED PALESKE, Eſq. his Pruſſian Majeſty's Conſul General to the United States of America, to Miſs HANNAH ELMSLIE, of this city.

Died, on Wedneſday laſt, Mr. JOHN HARDWARE, and on Friday, Mr. GEORGE RONALDSON, both of the Iſland of Jamaica, from whence they lately came to this city for the recovery of their health.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVALS AT THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Suſannah,	Morry,	Bayonne
Schooner Peggy,	Butler,	N. Carolina
Swallow,	Hall,	Virginia
Sloop Polly and Sally,	M'Neran,	ditto

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	21/
3 per Cents,	12/2
Deferred,	12/6
Indents,	12/3
Final Settlements,	18/6
Half ſhares Bank U. S.	50 per cent. premium.
Shares Bank North-America,	13 ditto.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT large, elegant and convenient HOUSE, in which the ſubſcriber now lives, ſituate in Elizabeth-Town, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, within 16 miles of the city of New-York. It is finiſhed in the very beſt manner, and peculiarly convenient for a gentleman with a large family. The Lot contains about four acres of land—the Garden is large, well laid out, and ſtocked with a good aſſortment of fruit. For further particulars, enquire of WILLIAM BRADFORD, Eſq. in Philadelphia, JOHN PINTARD, Eſq. in New-York, or the Subſcriber, on the Premiſes.

May 2, 1792. (12aw3w) ELIAS BOUDINOT.

PRICE CURRENT.—PHILADELPHIA.

PER QUANTITY.

MAY 2.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each.

ANCHORS pr. lb.	7c 8c	Pitch, pr. bbl.	1d 73c 2d
Allum, Engliſh, pr. c.	3d 73c 4d	Pork, Burlington,	11d 33c
Ditto, Roch pr. lb.	11c	——Lower county	10d
Aſhes, pot, per ton,	90d 100d	——Carolina	9d
——Pearl,	137d 140d	Peas, Albany pr. buſh.	73c
Arrack pr. gall.	1d 33c 1d 67c	Pepper, pr. lb.	44c 47c
Brandy, common,	1d 26c	Pimento	16c
——Cogniac	1d 65c	Raiſins, beſt, pr. keg	7d
Braziletto, pr. ton.	37d 33c 40d	Ditto pr. jar	3d
Bricks, pr. M.	4d 5d	Ditto pr. box	4d
Bread, ſhip, pr. cwt.	1d 80c 2d	Rice pr. cwt.	2d 67c
Ditto, pilot	3d 67c	Roſin pr. bbl.	2d 33c 2d 67c
Ditto, ſmall water	36c 40c	RUM Jamaica pr. gall.	112c
Beer, American, in bot. pr. doz. bot. incl.	1d 40c	RUM Antigua	100c
—— pr. bbl.	4d 67c	RUM Windward	86c 90c
BOARDS Oak pr. M feet,	9d 10d	RUM Barbadoes	77c
BOARDS Merch. pine	16d 17d	RUM Country, N. E.	67c
BOARDS Sap, do.	8d 50c 9d	Salt petre, pr. cwt.	13d 33c 14d
BOARDS ——N. Eng.	11d	Saſſafras pr. ton	6d 8d
BOARDS Cedar	14d	Shot	140d
The above are the Shallop prices; for the Yaw prices add 1d 33c pr. M.		STEEL German pr. lb.	9c
Brimſtone rolls pr. cwt.	3d 33c	STEEL Engliſh, bliſtered cwt	110d
BEEF Iriſh pr. bbl.		STEEL American pr. ton	113d 33c
BEEF Boſton	7d 8d	STEEL Crowley's pr. fag	10d 67c
BEEF Country	6d 50c	Snake root pr. lb.	20c 42c
Butter pr. lb.	16c	Soap, Brown	6c
——in kegs	10c 12c	——White	8c
CANDLES Sper. pr. lb.	43c	——Caſtile	11c
CANDLES Wax	53c 56c	Starch	7c
CANDLES Myrtle Wax	13c	Snuff pr. doz. bot.	4d 5d 60c
CANDLES Mould, tallow	11c	Spermaceti, refined,	48c
CANDLES Dipped	10c	Sail cloth, Engliſh, No 1, per yard,	28c
Cheeſe, Engliſh, pr. lb.	19c	——Boſton, No. I.	30c
—— Country	8c 10c	—— No. II.	29c
Chocolate	17c 18c	——Ruſſia ſheeting, pr. p.	12d
Cinnamon	2d 40c 2d 67c	SUGAR Lump, pr. lb	22c
Cloves	1d 33c	SUGAR Loaf, ſingle refined	25c
Coal pr. buſhel	20c 22c	SUGAR Ditto, double do.	36c
Cocoa pr. cwt.	14d 33c	SUGAR Havannah, white	17c 18c
Coffee pr. lb.	17c 18c	SUGAR Ditto, brown,	15c
Copperas pr. cwt.	1d 67c	SUGAR Muſco. pr. cwt.	14d 16d 33c
Cordage	7d 67c 8d	Spirits Turpentine p. g.	33c 37c
Cotton pr. lb.	30c 42c	SALT Allum pr. buſh.	24c 27c
Currants	13c	SALT Liverpool	29c
Duck, Ruſſia, pr. piece	11d 33c	SALT Cadiz	23c 24c
——Ravens	8d 93c 9d 67c	SALT Liſbon	25c 27c
Feathers pr. lb.	40c 44c	Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton,	12d 13d 33
Flax	10c	Do. L O.	15d 33c 16d 67c
Flaxſeed pr. buſh.	85c 90c	Do. red cedar, p. f.	33c 40c
Flour, Super. pr. bbl.	5d	Shingles, ſh. p. M.	2d 33c 2d 67
——Common,	4d	Do. long dreſſed	12d 13d 33c
——Bur middlings, beſt	4d	Scantling, heart,	23d 33c
——Meal, Indian	2d 67c	——Sap	8d 8d 67c
——Ship-ſtuff pr. cw.	1d	STAVES Pipe pr. 1000	30d
Fuſtic pr. ton,	20d	STAVES W. O. hogſhead	19d 33c
Gin, Holland, pr. caſe,	4d 4d 33c	STAVES R. O. do.	19d 50c
Do. pr. gall.	80c	STAVES Leogan	16d
Glue, pr. cwt.	20d 21d 33c	STAVES Barrel	10d
Ginger, whiterace	7d 7d 33c	STAVES Heading	26d 67c
Ditto, common	7d 20c	SKINS Otter, beſt pr. pie.	4d 67c
Ditto, ground pr. lb.	9c	SKINS Minks	20c 40c
Ginſeng,	20c 24c	SKINS Fox, grey	40c 80c
Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. c.	3d 73c 4d	SKINS ——red	1d 20c
Ditto, fine glazed	4d	SKINS Martins	24c 1d
GRAIN Wheat pr. buſh	95c 1d	SKINS Fiſhers	33c 67c
GRAIN Rye	50c 54c	SKINS Bears	3d
GRAIN Oats	26c	SKINS Racoons	27c 60c
GRAIN Indian corn	40c 44c	SKINS Muſk-rats	11c 20c
GRAIN Barley	90c	SKINS Beaver, pr. lb.	67c 1d 33c
GRAIN ——Beſt ſhelled pr. lb.	3c	SKINS Deer, in hair	20c 30c
GRAIN Buckwheat per buſh.	40c	Tar, N. Jerſey, 24 gal. p. bbl.	1d
Hemp, ſo. pr. ton,	120d 146. 67c	—Carolina, 32 gall.	1d 33c 1d 67c
American, pr. lb.	4c 5c	Turpentine pr. bbl.	1d 67c 2d
Herrings, pr. bbl.	2d 67c	TOBACCO, 100lb. James R. beſt	3d 60c 73c
Hides, raw pr. lb.	9c 11c	TOBACCO, 100lb. ——inferior	2d 67c 3d
Hops	27c	TOBACCO, 100lb. ——old	4d 67c
Hogſhead hoops, pr. M	15d	TOBACCO, 100lb. Rappahannock	2d 50c 3d
Indigo, French lb.	1d 20c 1d 33c	TOBACCO, 100lb. Colo. Maryland	5d 33c 8d
——Carolina	40c 1d	TOBACCO, 100lb. Dark	2d 40c
Irons, ſad pr. ton,	133d 33c	TOBACCO, 100lb. Long-leaf	2d 40c
IRON Caſtings pr. cwt.	3d 47c	TOBACCO, 100lb. Eaſtern-ſhore	2d 2d 93c
IRON Bar pr. ton,	82d 67c	TOBACCO, 100lb. Carolina, new	2d 7c 3d
IRON Pig	24d 26d 67c	TOBACCO, 100lb. ——old	do.
IRON Sheet	173d 33c	TEAS Hyſon pr. lb.	93c 1d 28c
IRON Nail rods	96d	TEAS Hyſon ſkin,	53c 67c
Junk, pr. cwt.	4d 5d	TEAS Souchong,	50c 93c
Lard, hogs pr. lb.	9c 10c	TEAS Congo,	43c 50c
Lead in pigs pr. c.	5d 33c 5d 67c	TEAS Bohea,	30c 34c
——in bars	7d	Tallow, refined	9c
Lead, white	10d 10d 67c	Tin pr. box,	13d 33c 67c
——red	6d 40c 6d 67c	Verdigreaſe pr. lb.	47c 53c
Leather, ſoal pr. lb.	14c 17c 20c	Vermillion	1d 33c 1d 67c
Lignum vitæ pr. ton,	5d 60c 6d	Varniſh,	33c 37c
Logwood	24d	WINE Madeira, pr. p.	106d 200d
Mace pr. lb.	7d 33c 67c	WINE Liſbon	96d 100d
Mackarel, beſt pr. bbl.	9d	WINE Teneriffe, pr. gal.	51c 60c
——ſecond quality	6d 67c	WINE Fayal	44c 49c
Madder, beſt pr. lb.	16c 20c	WINE Port pr. p.	106d 67c 120d
Marble, wrought, pr. f.	1d 33c 2d	WINE Do. in bottles, pr. doz.	4d
Maſt ſpars	33c 67c	WINE Claret	4d 6d
Molaſſes pr. gall.	44c 48c	WINE Sherry pr. gall.	90c 1d 20c
Muſtard per. lb.	87c	WINE Malaga	77c 80c
Mahogany pr. foot,	10c	Wax, Bees pr. lb.	25c 27c
Nails, 10d 12d and 20d	——10c	Whale-bone, long pr. lb.	13c 30c
Nutmegs pr. lb.	7d 8d		
OIL Linſeed, pr. gall.	54c		
OIL Olive	87c		
OIL Ditto pr. caſe,	2d 50c		
OIL Beſt ſweet in flaſks, pr. box	10d		
OIL —baſkets 12 bottles	5d		
OIL Spermaceti pr. gall.	48c		
OIL Train	24c 27c		
OIL Whale	22c 28c		
Porter pr. caſk,	5d 33c		
——London, pr. doz.	1d 60c		
Porter, American pr. doz. bot. incl.	1d 4c 1d 60c		

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London, 90 days 8½	
60 days 7½	pr. ct. under
30 days 6⅝	par.
Amſterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,	37½c
90 days	36½c
Government bills, drawn at 10 days per 11 guilders,	4d 44c
France, 60 days	80c

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, MARCH 31, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the intereſt for the quarter, ending this day, on the FUNDED DEBT of the United States, ſtanding on the books of the Treaſury, and of the Commiſſioner of Loans for this State, will be paid at the Bank of the United States.

☞ WANTED, the Firſt Volume of the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES—for which SIX DOLLARS will be paid by the EDITOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BY VIRTUE of an order from JOHN HOLMES, EDMUND WEATHERBY and BENJAMIN HOLMES, Eſqrs. Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Salem, directing us to make Sale of ſo much of the Lands of BENJAMIN CRIPPS, in the Township of Maninton, in the County of Salem aforeſaid, as will defray the expences attending the diviſion or partition of Lands held in common between ABRAHAM HEWLING and the aforeſaid Benjamin Cripps, agreeably to an act of Aſſembly, &c. In purſuance of the above order, will be Sold by public Vendue, a tract or piece of Land (or as much thereof as will defray the above expences) being part of the above, ſituate and bounded by Lands of Job Shreeve, the aforeſaid Abraham Hewlings, and others, on ſeventh day 26th of May next, 1792.—At the houſe of Henry Sparks, Inn-keeper in Salem aforeſaid—by

WILLIAM GOODWIN, JOHN WISTAR and THOMAS CLEMENT, } Commiſſioners.

20th April, 1792. 4w.ep.

Bank of the United States.

MARCH 21, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the Stockholders be, and hereby are, authoriſed to compleat their Shares by payment at any time before the periods required by the law of incorporation.

Reſolved, That each Share ſo compleated, ſhall be entitled to draw a dividend of the profits of the Bank, from and after the firſt day of the month next ſucceeding the day of compleating ſuch Shares.

Reſolved, That ſo much of the quarter's intereſt upon the Public Debt transferred to compleat any Share as aforeſaid, as ſhall have accrued before the firſt day of the month next ſucceeding the completion of ſuch Share, ſhall be received by the Bank, and paid to the perſons who ſhall have transferred the ſame.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

(ep1ſtf) JOHN KEAN, *Caſhier.*

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, MARCH 30, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the Offices of Diſcount and Depoſit be authoriſed to receive of Stockholders the 3d and 4th Specie Payments on their Shares in the Capital Stock of the Bank, and that the Caſhiers of the ſaid offices give duplicate receipts for ſuch payments, one of which receipts, accompanied with evidence of a tranſfer of public debt ſufficient to complete ſaid ſhares, upon being produced at the Bank, ſhall entitle ſuch Stockholders to certificates for full ſhares, and to all the benefits of the Reſolutions of the Board of Directors paſſed the 21ſt inſtant, relative to completing ſhares by payment at any time before the periods required by the law of incorporation.

By order of the Preſident and Directors.

JOHN KEAN, *Caſhier.*

Certificate Loſt.

WAS Loſt, on the 17th inſt. a CERTIFICATE, Numbered 59,490, granted to LEWIS NICHOLA, for the ſum of 307 94-90th Dollars, dated the 1ſt of May, 1784, and ſigned by JOHN PIERCE, Eſq. marked with the letter *I.*—Whoever has found the ſame, and will return it to CLEMENT BIDDLE, Eſq. Notary Public, at No. 62, in Front-ſtreet, ſouth of Market-ſtreet, or to the Printer of this paper, ſhall be generouſly rewarded.

April 18, 1792.

WASHINGTON, *in the Territory of* COLUMBIA.

A PREMIUM

OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, or a MEDAL of that value, at the option of the party, will be given by the Commiſſioners of the Federal Buildings, to the perſon who, before the fifteenth day of July next, ſhall produce to them the moſt approved PLAN, if adopted by them, for a PRESIDENT's HOUSE, to be erected in this City. The ſite of the building, if the artiſt will attend to it, will of courſe influence the aſpect and outline of his plan; and it's deſtination will point out to him the number, ſize, and diſtribution of the apartments. It will be a recommendation of any plan, if the central part of it may be detached and erected for the preſent, with the appearance of a complete whole, and be capable of admitting the additional parts, in future, if they ſhall be wanting. Drawings will be expected of the ground plats, elevations of each front, and ſections through the building, in ſuch directions as may be neceſſary to explain the internal ſtructure; and an eſtimate of the cubic feet of brick-work compoſing the whole maſs of the walls.

March 14, 1792. *tf* THE COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, *in the Territory of* COLUMBIA.

A PREMIUM

OF a LOT in this City, to be deſignated by impartial judges, and FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS; or a MEDAL of that value, at the option of the party; will be given by the Commiſſioners of the Federal Buildings, to the perſon who, before the fifteenth day of July, 1792, ſhall produce to them the moſt approved PLAN, if adopted by them, for a CAPITOL, to be erected in this City; and TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, or a MEDAL, for the Plan deemed next in merit to the one they ſhall adopt. The building to be of brick, and to contain the following apartments, to wit:

A Conference Room	ſufficient to accommodate 300 perſons each.	theſe rooms to be of full elevation.
A Room for the Repreſentatives		
A Lobby or Antichamber to the latter		
A Senate Room of 1200 ſquare feet area		
An Antichamber or Lobby to the laſt		

12 Rooms of 600 ſquare feet area each, for Committee Rooms and Clerks' Offices, to be of half the elevation of the former.

Drawings will be expected of the ground plats, elevations of each front, and ſections through the building in ſuch directions as may be neceſſary to explain the internal ſtructure; and an eſtimate of the cubic feet of brick-work compoſing the whole maſs of the walls.

March 14, 1792. *tf* THE COMMISSIONERS.

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE juſt now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors ſouth of Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, adjoining their new Factory—where they have now made, and ready for ſale, a general aſſortment of SHOT of all ſizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced Engliſh workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the coſt of imported.

They alſo continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addreſſed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

N. B. Wanted, induſtrious, ſober, Labouring Men, at the ſaid Mines, where conſtant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houſes for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Meſſrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

JONES & BURROUGHS,

STOCK-BROKERS,

STATE-STREET, BOSTON,

BUY and ſell every kind of the *Stocks of the United States*, on Commiſſion, by Private Contract, and Public Auction.—Thoſe gentlemen who may be pleaſed to favor them with their commands, may rely on fidelity, ſecrecy and diſpatch.

Boſton, March, 1792. (12w3m)

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS DOBSON, *Bookſeller,*

At the Stone Houſe in Second-Street,

The Firſt Volume of

HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS:

Conſiſting of STATE PAPERS, and other authentic documents, intended as materials for an Hiſtory of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

BY EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.

Member of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting uſeful knowledge; and Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

The deſign of this compilation being to preſerve and exhibit a regular ſeries of the moſt important and authentic documents relating to the hiſtory of America, from its diſcovery by Columbus to the preſent time, it muſt be peculiary intereſting to all who wiſh to acquire a thorough knowledge of this ſubject.

April 4. (ep. tm)

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

(PRICE 6/8.)

By MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, *Market-Street, near Fourth-Street,*

The LADIES' LIBRARY;

CONTAINING,

1. Miſs More's Eſſays
2. Gregory's Legacy
3. Lady Pennington's Advice
4. Marchioneſs of Lambert's Advice
5. Swift's Letter to a new married Lady
6. Miſs Chapone on command of Temper
7. More's Fables for the Ladies

THE editor of this publication hopes, from the eſtabliſhed reputation of the ſeveral tracts of which it is compoſed, that it will be found a more complete ſyſtem for the inſtruction of the female world, than perhaps any other extant.

A volume, under the preſent title, was lately publiſhed in England and Ireland, and had a moſt rapid ſale, having been purchaſed by almoſt every lady of taſte in thoſe kingdoms. To this volume the editor has added Miſs More's Eſſays—Mrs. Chapone's letters on the government of the temper—and Swift's letter to a young lady newly married. Theſe have conſiderably enhanced its value, and he doubts not, the ladies on this ſide of the Atlantic will be as generous in their encouragement of a work intended for their advantage as thoſe in England and Ireland have been.

*** SETS OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

AS ſeveral gentlemen in different parts of the United States, have been heretofore diſappointed in their applications for compleat ſets of the AMERICAN MUSEUM, *the printer informs the public, that he is engaged in reprinting the deficient numbers of the work, and has now and will henceforward have a conſtant ſupply of ſets on hand;—ſuch gentlemen, therefore, as pleaſe, may be furniſhed with ſets neatly bound, in ten volumes, at ſixteen dollars.*

This work will be found to contain at leaſt as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miſcellaneous eſſays, as any ever publiſhed in America.

Said CAREY *has lately publiſhed,*

1. Beauties of Poetry, Britiſh and American, 6s.
2. Beattie's Elements of Moral Science, 5s. 7½.
3. M'Fingal, an epic poem, 2/9½
4. Blair's Sermons, complete in 2 vols. 15s.
5. Necker's Treatiſe on Religious Opinions, 6s.
6. Examination of Sheffield's Obſervations, 4/8
7. American Conſtitutions, 4/8
8. Doway Bible—neat, 6 dolls.—elegant, 50/2
9. Vade Mecum, 1/10½
10. Charles Grandiſon, abridged. 1/3
11. Humphrey's Poems, bound 2/6, in blue paper 1/10½
12. American Jeſt Book, in two parts, bound, 4/6
13. Seleƈt Poems, 1/3
14. Think well on't, 1/10½
15. The Chriſtian Economy, 1/10½

Of ſaid CAREY *may be had, Bibles, Teſtaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Quills, Ink-Powder, Writing-Paper of various kinds, Bonnet-Paper, Pocket-Books, Scales and Dividers, Ink-Stands, Meſſage and Playing Cards, &c. &c.*

Farms & Mills for Sale & Leaſe.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE FARM, ſituate on the Turnpike Road leading from Baltimore-Town to Riſter's-Town, about 6½ miles from the former; containing about 430 or 440 acres of good farming land, 70 or 80 acres of which are excellent graſs ground; about 170 acres are cleared, upwards of twenty whereof are made meadow; the reſidue abounding in good timber, and other trees for encloſure and fuel: There are two apple-orchards thereon, and buildings that may do, for the preſent, for an Overſeer and his family.

Alſo, a Tract of LAND, containing about 600 acre, within two miles of the ſame road, and about 18 or 20 miles diſtant from Baltimore-Town; about 700 acres whereof are cleared, well encloſed and improved by culture and with valuable buildings, ſome excellent meadow, near 20 acres, made.

Alſo, a ſmall FARM, on a public road leading to ſaid town, about the ſame diſtance therefrom as the laſt deſcribed land; containing 103 acres, whereon is an excellent apple-orchard, but no other improvements of much value.

The two firſt above-mentioned Farms are furniſhed with ſlaves, ſtock of each kind, and all neceſſary implements of huſbandry, which may be had with them; they are ſown with wheat, which promiſes an abundant crop;—the buſineſs of the laſt of the two has been, for nine years, and is now, conducted by a ſkilful induſtrious Manager, who may be continued in the management, on terms.

TO BE LET,

A FARM, on the ſaid Turnpike Road, leading from Riſter's-Town to Wincheſter, Taney-Town, Frederick, and Hager's-Town; whereon is erected a large commodious brick houſe, that has been uſed for ſome years paſt as a tavern, and, by a tenant qualified for that buſineſs, could be made an excellent ſtage; within a few rods of which, and on the main Falls of Petapſco, is alſo erected a GRIST-MILL, now in good order for Merchant-Work, with a new SAW-MILL, and Land therewith.

For the title and terms of ſale, and the leaſe, of all or any part of the above valuable property, apply to

THOMAS JONES.

Baltimore County, March 7, 1792. [6t]

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold at the Bank of the United States, ſhewing the Value of Gold in Dollars and Cents, from One to a Thouſand Pennyweights—according to the Act of Congreſs, aſcertaining the Standard and Value of Gold.